

# San Marcos Free Press.

I. H. JULIAN.

"Prove All Things; Hold Fast that which is Good."

PROPRIETOR.

VOL. VII.

SAN MARCOS, HAYS CO., TEXAS, DECEMBER 15, 1877.

NO. 6.

## Free Press.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

ISAAC H. JULIAN.

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

OFFICE—South side of Plaza.

### RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....\$3.00  
Six months ".....1.50  
Three months "......75

### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion \$1.00; each additional insertion under one month, 50 cents per square.

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Local notices, 10 cents per line each insertion. Announcing candidates for office, county, & 5.00. For District or State offices,..... 10.00. Obituary notices of over ten lines charged at advertising rates.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### Newspaper.

WEST TEXAS FREE PRESS, I. H. JULIAN, Editor, Publisher and Proprietor, office southeast corner Main Plaza, next door to the post office.

### Bankers.

MITCHELL, GLOVER & CO., Mitchell's Building

### Dry Goods and Groceries.

DONALSON & JOHNSON, North side Main Plaza.

J. V. HUTCHINS & CO., West side Main Plaza.

P. DAILEY & BROS., West side of the Main Plaza.

STEIN & GIESEN, South side of the Main Plaza.

BRIGGS C. H., North side of the Main Plaza.

B. FRY, South side Plaza.

J. C. SMITH, North Side Plaza.

### Groceries.

D. R. GUCHENHAM & CO., north side of the plaza, adjoining Harper's stable.

C. O. MEINERS, West side Plaza.

CHARLES BOCK, South side Plaza.

### Druggists.

DAYNOLDS & DANIEL, north side of the Main Plaza.

OTTO GRAMM, Travis' Corner.

### Physicians.

DRS. WOODS & HAKEMORE, office in Woods and Daniel's Drug store.

DRS. DENTON & PENDLETON, office opposite Donaldson & Johnson's store.

### Dentist.

DR. J. H. COMBS, office North side of the Main Plaza.

### Lawyers.

HUTCHINSON & FRANKLIN, in the Court-house.

B. McBRIDE, office in the Court House.

STERLING FISHER, office in the Court House.

I. BROWN, office over Mitchell's store.

### Land Agent and Notary Public.

I. H. JULIAN, office Free Press Building, next door to post office.

### Hotels.

TRAVIS HOUSE, west side Plaza.

### Boarding House.

C. WISIAN, West side of public square.

### Millinery Store.

D. HOFMEIER, south side Plaza.

### Bakery and Confectionery.

THEO. SIMON, next door west of Post Office.

### Wagon and Carriage Maker.

C. H. RAU, rear of Devinney & Co.'s Blacksmith Shop.

### Blacksmith.

P. THOMPSON, S. E. cor. Austin & Mountain sts.

### Carpenter & Builder.

G. VOGELSONG, San Antonio street.

### Livery and Sale Stables.

S. B. SALES, San Antonio street.

### Cabinet-Makers.

J. WARD, east side of Plaza.

### Watchmaker and Jeweler.

W. H. ROBINSON, east side plaza.

## GENERAL DIRECTORY.

### OFFICIALS.

CONGRESSMAN—5TH DISTRICT:

Hon. Gustave Schleicher, of DeWitt Co.

SENATOR—31ST DISTRICT:

Hon. L. J. Storey, of Caldwell Co.

REPRESENTATIVES—66TH DISTRICT:

Hon. J. V. Hutchins, of Hays Co.

Hon. W. M. Rust, of Guadalupe Co.

DISTRICT COURT—18TH DISTRICT:

Hon. L. W. Moore, Presiding Judge, LaGrange.

CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT:

Hays—2d Mondays in March and September.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Sterling Fisher, Judge County Court.

P. J. Manlove, County Attorney.

Ed. J. L. Green, Clerk.

Jas. A. Wren, Sheriff. C. S. Cook, Deputy.

C. W. Grooms, Justice of the Peace Prec. No. 1.

L. M. Braedlove, " " " " " 2.

H. G. Little, " " " " " 3.

L. Smith, " " " " " 4.

A. A. McMeans, County Treasurer.

A. Heaton, Assessor.

Ben. C. Hardin, Surveyor.

D. P. Hopkins, Com'r Precinct No. 1.

D. E. Moore, " " " " " 2.

J. R. Burleson, " " " " " 3.

J. L. Basemore, " " " " " 4.

Geo. H. Ward, Constable.

CRIMINAL COUNTY COURT AND PRECINCT COURT—

Criminal County Court—1st Monday in each month.

County Court for Civil and Probate business—

1st Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December.

Commissioners' Court—2d Mondays in February, May, August and November.

Justice Court Precinct No. 1—1st Friday in each month, San Marcos.

Precinct No. 2—2d Friday in each month MICITY.

" " 3d " " Wimberley's Mill.

" " 4th " " Dripping Springs.

TOWN OFFICIALS.

Mayor—A. B. F. Kerr.

Council—W. O. Hutchison, W. B. Fry, L. W. Mitchell, D. P. Hopkins, P. R. Turner.

Marshal—A. B. Dailey.

### CHURCHES.

METHODIST.—Preaching at the Methodist Church every Sabbath. Rev. J. S. Gillett, Pastor.

CHRISTIAN.—Preaching at the Christian Church on the second and fourth Sabbaths in each month by Elder J. J. Williamson.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Preaching at the Presbyterian Church on the first, second and third Sabbath in each month by the Rev. W. L. Kennedy.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—Services second Sunday in each month at 10:30 o'clock, A. M., and 7 P. M., (at St. Mark's Church.) Rev. Mr. Ayres, Rector.

## AN ADDRESS TO THE SICK.

Do you want to purify the system?  
Do you want to get rid of Biliousness?  
Do you want something to strengthen you?  
Do you want a good appetite?  
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?  
Do you want good digestion?  
Do you want to sleep well?  
Do you want to build up your constitution?  
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?  
If you do,

## TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

Sole proprietors—Simmons' Liver Regulator, Philadelphia.

THE FAVORITE

Home Remedy

It is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is PURELY VEGETABLE, containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an All-Wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver disease most prevails. It will cure ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY DEBILITATION OF THE LIVER AND BOWELS, REGULATE THE LIVER AND PREVENT

CHILLS AND FEVER.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort, save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians recommend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

FOR CONSTIPATION, HEAD-ACHE, PAIN IN THE SHOULDERS, DIZZINESS, SOUR STOMACH, BAD TASTE IN THE MOUTH, BILIOUS ATTACKS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PAIN IN THE REGION OF THE KIDNEYS, DESPONDENCY, GLOOM AND FOREBODING OF EVIL, ALL OF WHICH ARE THE OFFSPRING OF A DISEASED LIVER.

COLIC IN CHILDREN.

For children complaining of colic, headache, or sick stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief. Children, as well as adults eat sometimes too much supper, or eat something which does not digest well, producing sour stomach, heartburn, or restlessness; a good dose of Liver Regulator will give relief. This applies to persons of all ages. It is the cheapest, purest and best Family Medicine in the world!

IT HAS NO EQUAL

CAUTION!

Buy no Powders or Prepared SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade Mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Price \$1.00

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Sept. 18-77

## THE WORKINGMAN.

T. O., in the Galveston Independent.

Let parasites of place and power  
Still bend the supple knee;  
The inmates of the slave are theirs,  
They care not to be free;  
But freedom's sturdiest champion still  
(Heery him all you can),  
Is the horny-handed son of toil,  
The noble Workingman!

The hand that guides the gliding plow,  
Or makes the furnace glow;  
That curbs the fiery iron steed,  
Or strikes the sledge blow,  
Is working out, through all its toil,  
The Great Creator's plan,  
And earning honest bread the while;  
God bless the Workingman!

The throbbing pulse of labor keeps  
The world's machine in play,  
And drives the car of Progress on  
More rapid every day,  
Rob not the toiler of his need,  
Let Justice lead the van,  
Well does he earn his scanty meed,  
The honest Workingman!

The Shylocks and the Shoddylites  
Still press the worker down  
And blustering, call him Communist  
When e'er he asks his own.  
Though gilded frauds may smirk and sneer  
At labor when they can;  
No purse-proud snob was ever peer  
Of an honest Workingman!

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Dec. 3, 1877.

The result of the long contest of the last week in the Senate is the admission of Butler and Kellogg and doubtless of Eustis. This gives a Democratic gain. With three doubtful Senators, Davis, Patterson and Conover, it is manifest that the Senate cannot block the way of any reform the House may inaugurate.

Among the interesting incidents of this memorable contest none have created a worse impression, and none will ultimately have a more damaging effect on the Republican party, than the brutal attacks of Edmunds and Conkling on Patterson, Conover and Butler. Without the courage to attack David Davis, who was equally non-partisan, they hurled at lesser men their indecent intemperance. It is not of much permanent consequence that Edmunds should have done this, but in the case of Conkling something better was to have been expected. But the arrogance of nature and habit was given full sway. The man Patterson may have deserved all that was said of him. Senator Conkling, however, had no right to say it of Senator Patterson.

Patterson, by the way, in his apology in the Senate for his course, bitterly attacked Mr. Hayes and his Southern policy, yet the next day (Saturday) he voted with the Democrats and against his own party, to confirm certain Democratic appointments of Mr. Hayes. Senator Conover's votes were erratic to a degree, and threatened for a time to prevent the admission of any of the contesting Senators.

On the whole the verdict of common sense people must be that the Senate has done itself discredit, and that to the Republican Senators most of that discredit is due.

Our old friend, the bill to authorize the Government to buy the Freedmen's Bank building in this city, reappeared in the House on Saturday. This time one other building, in Florida, was added. This has long been known as a scandalous scheme for saddling upon the Government the debts of the bankrupt institution, taking therefor its worthless or depreciated property.

At a very large meeting of Mexican Veterans in this city on Saturday night, further discussion was had of the plans to be adopted to secure pensions for service. The petitions sent to Congress on this subject are numberless. One from Norfolk, Virginia, is an exceedingly humorous document, and was printed in full in the Record. It is believed by many that the bill will pass at this session.

The Daily Post, Democratic morning paper, will appear this week. It promises to be lively as well as able, and ought to have a good support.

RENO.

## Mexican Cookery.

[A correspondent lately sent us a translation from the German about Turkish cookery and table-manners, from which he "branched out" upon Mexican habits in the same department, with which he became quite familiar long ago as a prisoner in Mexico. We find this part of his article the most interesting, so give it to the exclusion of the other.—ED. FREE PRESS.]

About eating meals without knife, fork or spoon. This indeed may appear strange to the descendants of the Anglo Saxon race, but let me assure your readers, that in the greater portion of Mexico you find no table, chair, bedstead, knife or fork, and yet these people don't starve or suffer. Permit me to inform your readers that the principal food of nearly all classes of Mexicans is beans, next mutton, goat-meat or beef, also cheese made from goats milk; but they do not know how to make. Hogs are there only fattened to make lard, for all dishes in Mexico are beans, a sort of hash of goat or mutton, but all so much peppered that it is an old saying of Texas that a buzzard will not consume a dead Mexican. In lieu of a knife, fork or spoon, the Mexicans tear off pieces of Tortillas, that is bread made from Indian corn, baked in a pancake shape and not seasoned with salt. The curious reader may, perhaps, be interested to learn how the Mexicans prepare that bread. In the first place the shelled corn is boiled in lime water till the husk comes off, then it is washed and rubbed up and smashed between a flat stone and a kind of stone rolling pin to a fine pulp, a portion of which the women then flatten in their hands in a round shape like a pancake, bake it in a square iron plate, no salt or any lard or butter to it. Cake after cake is piled up to keep them hot, for cold they are tough and unfit to eat. Now, as stated, these cakes are torn in pieces, in each hand you take a slice of it, form it into scoop fashion, dip up the beans or meats, the latter all cut fine, and all dishes in Mexico are seasoned and fried in plenty of lard, and with so much red pepper that every dish has a red appearance, and hot as h—ll, to one not accustomed to it.

It keeps a woman, who has to prepare bread in this tedious manner, busy from morning till night to furnish a good sized family. And the Mexicans would not do without their tortillas no more than we would eat a meal without our bread. They make, also, excellent flour bread, but that is rather more used for breakfast or for the sick.

I also will mention here, that the Mexicans have no bacon, ham or pickled pork. They have a small and inferior breed of hogs, and their whole aim is to fatten them so much that they can make as much lard of them as possible, for all their dishes, beans, mutton, beef or goat-meat, so to say, swim in lard, and is seasoned to death with red pepper. The leaner portions of the hog are made into sausages, also peppered to death. This singular diet must at least be healthy, for they seem to be healthy and enduring, and men and women of great age are frequently to be met with in Mexico.

C. E.

The Library of Congress is prepared with a full representation of the latest books, documents and periodicals to answer the numerous drafts that are made upon it in every field of inquiry. Large additions have been made to the library, especially in works on political economy and finance, and there are few publications, either periodical or permanent in this direction which are not found in the collection. The entire number of volumes is now about 815,000. This library is especially rich in periodicals, nearly all the English and American reviews and magazines being taken, with many of the most valuable in foreign languages. The files of the newspapers alone now exceed 5,000 bound volumes.

## A Social Problem not easy of Solution.

There are political and social matters of a very important nature which depend upon the proportion of males to females in the population. For many years the general tendency has been toward an excess of females; and if the statistics of the recent past are to be accepted as a key to the future, it is not unlikely that by the time the population numbers 50,000,000, there will be 1,000,000 more women than men. But in social or economical questions it is ever dangerous and fallacious to attempt to reduce conclusions to a mathematical form. Three elements may come into play, the extent and force of which can not be anticipated or estimated, and there is no certainty whatever that the conditions which produced a known result in the past will remain the same in kind and degree, and produce the same result in the future. The most that can be done is to state the probabilities.

In the Atlantic and Gulf Southern States there is a surplus of females of 167,230 of which about 67,000 are negro women. In the Western States the white males exceed the white females, but there are 12,906 more colored females than colored males. The Northern Atlantic States have 140,233 more females than men; Rhode Island, with its population of about 280,000, giving an excess of 5,000 females, or at the rate of three per cent. Much of this disparity has been due to the war and emigration and migration. But even if there was no war the increase of females would be marked and decided. Migration from the older settled states to the newer peopled states accounts to a considerable extent, for the figures presented by the former regarding the excess of females; but the returns of the Western States do not balance the loss of the New England and Atlantic States. A great drain on the vitality of those who migrate is inevitable through change of climate and the conditions of existence. It has long ago been estimated that fully one-third of those who undertake pioneer work die in the first decade. The census of 1880 will, it is thought, present a still further excess of males. But besides what may be called peculiarly American influences, which will become of less force as the country grows older, there are in the United States, as active as in European countries, causes which are most potent in reducing the number of males.

The struggle for existence falls most heavily upon the male population. There is a growing reluctance to marriage on account of the great and increasing expense which it entails. Habits of life are engendered which sap the healthy and vigorous growth of the population. Year by year the female portion must contribute, therefore, more to their own support as the difficulty of procuring a husband increases.

## The Sexes in the Schools.

The late Convention of Teachers in Belgium has expressed the wish that henceforth sexes should not be separated in schools. The reasons given for this reform are worth recording. First, to keep young men and young women at a distance from each other until the age when, ordinarily, they are married, is to give them a much greater desire to become acquainted with each other. (That is the old principle of the sweetness of forbidden fruit.) Second, it is to give them absolutely false ideas, for young men easily become gods in the excited imagination of the young women, whilst young women become ethereal and divine beings in the minds of young men. (Distance lends enchantment to the view.) Third, from this double current opposed to reality arise astonishments and deceptions which occupy a large place in most of the conjugal troubles. The reasons appeared so weighty that they were adopted almost unanimously. It is a question whether the authorities will look at the matter in the same light.